stand. But Mr. Douglas should have known that he was not talking about powers which belonged to either of these chases, but about powers which belonged to either totally ferrisidies to the Federal commissed, and in capable of being deligrated for the simple research that it does not constitutionally exist.

Will anybody ray that such a power ought, as a matter of policy, or for reasons of public astery, to be held by the provisional governments of the Terrisor.

I unleashedly no true partiot, nor no friend of justice and orise, can deliberately radied on the provisional governments without depressing them.

This power over property is the one which is all governments has been most carefully guarded, because the temptation to abous it is always greater than any other. It is there that the miljocts of a limited monarchy watch their King with the gratest jealousy. No Republic hase ever failed to imposs strick familiations upon it. All from popole know that, if they windil remain free, they must compel the governments to keep its hands off their private property and this can be done only by trying them up with careful continuous. Accountable of the provisional ground of his property except by due prevers of law, "and that "private property shall not be taken for public as which they will be desirable to the provision of the property of the characteristic particle of the provision of the property of the provision of the provision of the property of the provision of Jitah should license a band of mauranders to despoil the enigrants crossing the territory, their covereign right to do so cannot be questioned. A new Territory may be organized, which Southern men think should be devoted to the entiture of cotton, while the people of the North are equally certain that graing alone is the proper business to be carried on there. If one party, by accident, by force, or by frand, had a majority in the legislature, the negroes are taken from the planters; and if the other set gains a political victory, it is followed by a statute to plander the graziers of their cattle. Such things cannot be done by the fertitorial governments of the States; but, if Mr. Douglas is not mistaken to the States; but, if Mr. Douglas is not mistaken that show themselves and once another, always habe to wait until the new inhabitants know themselves and once another.

In the Opposition, always give to the central or the Constitution a certain transmit of aid and complete the Constitution a certain transmit of the Opposition, always give to the central ancount of aid and complete. The Constitution a certain transmit of the Constitution a certain transmit of the Constitution a certain transmit of aid and complete. The Constitution a certain transmit of the Constitution account of the Constitution a certain transmit of the Constitution account of the Constitution a certain transmit of the Constitution account of the Constitution and the Constitution of the Constitution as e policy of the Territory is settled by some experience, and above all, until the great powers of a sovereign state are regularly conferred upon them and properly limited, so as to prevent the gross abuses which always accompany unrestricted power in human hands?

There is another consideration which Mr. Douglas

There is another consideration which Mr. Doughs should have been the last man to exercise. The present Administration of the Federal Government, and the whole Democratic party throughout the country, including Mr. Doughs, thought that in the case of Kansas the question of retaining or abolishing slavery should not be determened by any representative body without giving to the whole mass of the people an opportunity of voting on it. Mr. Douglas carried it further, and warmly opposed the Constitution, denying even its validity, because other and undisputed parts of it had not also been unbenified to a popular vote. Now he is willing that the mitted to a popular voic. Now he is wilting that the
whole slavery dispute in any Territory, and all quessions that can arise concerning the rights of the people to that or other property, shall be decided at once
by a territorial legislature, without any submission
at all. Popular sovereignty in the last Congress
meant the freedom of the people from all the restraints of law and order; how it means a government it the freedom of the people from a government as of law and order; now it means a government is of law and order. It swings which shall rule them with a rod of iron. It swings like a pendulum from one side clear over to the

Mr. Donglas's opinions on the subject of sovereign Mr. Douglas's opinions on the subject of sovereign Territorial governments are very singular; but the reasons he has produced to support them are infinitely more enrious still. For instance, he shows that Jefferson once introduced into the old Congress of the Confederation a plan for the government of the Territories, calling them by the name of "new States," but not making them snything like sovereign or independent States; and though this was a mere experimental project, which was rejected by Congress, and never afterwards referred to by Jefferson thin-self, yet Mr. Douglas argues upon it as if it had somehow become a part of our fundamental law.

Again: He says that the States gave to the Federal government the same powers which as Colonies

eral government the same powers which as Colonies they had been willing to concede to the British Gov-ernment, and kept those which as colonies they had claimed for themselves. If he will read a common school history of the Revolution, and then look at Art I, Sec. 8, of the Constitution, he will find the two fol lowing facts fully established: 1. That the Federal Government has "power to lay and collect taxes, dubefore the Revolution, utterly refused to be taxed by

before the Revolution, utterly refused to be taxed by Great Britain; and so far from conceding the power, fought against it for seven long years.

There is another thing in the article which, if it had not come from a distinguished Senator, and a very upright gentleman, would have been open to rome imputation of unfairness. He quotes the President's message, and begins in the middle of a sentence. He professes to give the very words, and makes Mr. Buchanan suy: "That slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States." What Mr. Buchanan did say was a very different thing. It was this: It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribumal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States." Everybody knows that by treating the Bible in that way, you was possible? These is but, one of the Constitution of the United States." Everybody knows that by treating the Bible in that way, you

the Constitution of the United States." Everybody knows that by treating the Bible in that way, you can prove the non-existence of God.

The argumentum ad hominum is not fair, and we do not mean to use it. Mr. Douglas has a right to change his opinions whenever he pleases. But we quote him as we would any other authority equally high in favor of truth. We can prove by himself that every proposition he lays down in Harper's Magazine is founded in error. Never before has any public man in America so completely revolutionized his political opinions in the course of eighteen menths. We do not dony that the change is heartfelt and conscientions. We only insist that he formerly stated his propositions much more clearly, and sustained them with for greater ability and better reasons, than he does now.

When he took a tour to the South, at the beginning of last winter, he made a speech at New Or-leans, in which he amounced to the people there that he and his friends in Illinois accepted the Dred Scott decision, regarded stores as property, and fully admitted the right of a Southern man to go into any federal territory with his slave, and to hold him there

ing him almost untimited power, togusature, executive and judicial, over the internal affairs of those Territories. (See 30th Cong. p.) Undoubtedly this was a drange way of treating sovereignties. If Mr. Douglas is right new, he was guilty then of most

Utah is as much a sovereign State as my other Territory, and as perfectly entitled to enjoy the right of self-government. On the 12th of Jane, 1857, Mr. Isoughas made a speech about Utah at Springfield. Hilling, in which he expressed his opinion strongly in favor of the absolute and unconditional repeal of the organic act, blotting the territorial government out of existence, and putting the people under the sale and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, like a first, arsenal, dockward or magazine. He

whe and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, like a fort, executi, dockyard or magazine. He does not seem to have had the least tich then that he was proposing to extinguish a sovereignty, or to trample upon the exercel rights of an independent people. The report which he made to the Senate in 1856, on the Topska Constitution, emmeintes a very different doctrine from that of the magazine article. It is true that the longuage is a little cloudy, but no one can understand the following sentences to signify that the torritorial governments have sovereign power to take many the property of the inhabitants.

take away the property of the inhabitants.

"The sovereignty of a Territory remains in abeyance suspended in the United States, in trust for the
people until they shall be admitted into the Union as
a State. In the meantime they are admitted to enjoy and exercise all the rights and privileges of selfgovernment in ambordination to the Constitution of
the United States, and IN GREDINGE TO THE ORGANIC LAW, passed by Congress in pursuance of that
instrument. These rights and privileges are all the
rived from the Constitution through the set of Congress, and must be exercised and enjoyed in subjection to all the limitations and regarders which that
Constitution imposes."

Constitution imposes."

The letter he addressed to a Philadelphia meeting, in February, 1858, is more explicit, and, barring some anomalous ideas concerning the advenues of the power and the suspension of it in trust, it is clear enough:

"Under our territorial system, it requires soversign power to ordin and establish constitutions and governments. While a Territory may and should enjoy all the rights of solf-government, in abedience to its organic face, it is governments rowen. The soversignty of a Territory remains in abeginner, suspensied in the United States, in trust for the people when they become a State, and cannot be suithdrawn from the hands of the trustee and resided in the poople of a Territory without the consent of Congress.

The report which he made in the same month, from

But Mr. Douglas should have known that he the Senate Committee on Territories, is equally distinct talking about powers which belonged to either times, and maker more complatic against his new doc-

whelming reasons which support it.

It is an agreed point among all Democrats that Congress emuci interfere with the rights of property in the Teritories.

It is also acknowledged that the people of a new State, either in their Constitution or in au set of their Legislature, may make the negroes within it free, or hold them in a state of servitude.

But we believe more. We believe—in submitting to the law as decided by the Supreme Court, which declares that a Territorial Legislature cannot, any more than Congress, interfere with the rights of proj-erty in a Territory—that the settlers of a Territory are bound in each man in the settlers of a Territory are bound to wait until the sovereign power is con-ferred upon them, with proper limitations, before they attempt to exercise the most dangerous of all its func-tions. Mr. Pouglas denies this, and there is the new

why should such an issue be made at such a time? re is no actual difficulty about this subject in any Territory. There is no question upon it pending be-fore Congress or the country. We are called upon to make a contest, at once unnecessary and hopeless, with the judicial authority of the nation. We object to it. We will not obey Mr. Douglas when he com-mands us to assault the Supreme Court of the United States. We believe the Court to be right, and Mr. Douglas wrone.

AMERICA VS. THE WORLD,-Macaulay elates that when William of Orange was King of England, he was in a great storm, the sailors reaching that they would be drowned, gave some very natural signs of fear, where upon King William said in a stern voice: I am ashamed of you-what, afraid to die in my company?

of such nobility? There is but one Washington in the world's history," and he was our countryman. He was literally a Pyramid among the so-called heroes of other countries.

In New Orleans, the other day, at a big fire, a man named Jules Dreux, of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, being in danger of burning, saved his life n some miraculous manner, upon the exnet particulars of which the papers disagree, some saying that he jumped across to the houses opposite, and others insisting that he came down a five-story ladder in three jumps. An honest Dutchthe whole affair, says man, who saw The state of the s across the street, caught it on the root of the house opposite, and hauled it taut. Having thus extemporised a tight-rope, he took a crow-bar for a balance-pole,

> generally cleared; but in the back towns that are new, where the settlers have only small clearings, and the forest keeps off the winds, the frosts have been de structive of late sown buckwheat, and have materially injured corn and potatoes. Potatoes, however, were generally nearly ripe, but the yield is small, owing to the ong drouth. Many of the leaves of the corn were killed, but the corn, notwithstanding, continues to harden and fill out. Sanitac Jeffersoniau.

> A reward of five fresh eggs is offered by the President of the Hen Convention for such information as shall lead to the detection, prosecution and conviction of the perpetrator of the following:

Why is a ben immortal? Because her son never sets. Why do hens have no hereafter? Recause they have their necks twirled (next

"Charley, tipsy again, fie! fie!" No.

THURSDAY. SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

Ed. The only authorized Advertising Agent of this paper in Detroit is LYRAN BRIGGS, 90 Woodward Avenue.

"A Realizing Sense."

The following letter from a city correson the part of business men there, the evils complained of might be greatly remedied, and we hope they will be. It is a matter of every day remark here, and all through "the valley" that freights route than by Detroit, in fact there seems of sail craft to Buffalo, all of which do a heavy freighting business. The reasons and it is not by any means a natural feeling or one which should exist. Some of the reasons are plainly and pungently given in the letter to which we refer.

Why Detroit Does not Reap More Advantages from its Railroads.

DETROIT, Sept. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the Detroit Tribune: of Detrot published during the past season in your valuable paper, with much interest, and hope you will pardon the intrusion and length of this communication, as the interests at stake are those of every London Times in relation to this matter, business man in the city. We have now, railroads centering here, by which we can easily reach nearly all the better settled portions of the State, and in this article I propose to show the reasons why Detroit is not reaping that benefit from these reads that she ought to.

In the first place, freights are decided-The merchant of Kalamazoo, Niles,

Coldwater, Hillsdale, Grand Rapids, and Macaulay, in his King-worship declares his self-glorification to be sublime.

When Julius Caesar was crossing the Adratic Sea in a boat, the waves rose so that the heatman ignorant of their comwith the business men of that flourishing valley, they tell me that they can carry their goods from Cleveland for 10 cents per barrel and from Buffalo for one shilling, and have them landed upon their own docks on the river, thus saving six cents a bbl. for dockage. From Detroit they obliged to pay three shillings per barrel and dockage additional, as the steamer will only land freights on the docks of their agents. I can ship to-day, to Saginaw.ria Cleveland for 25, per cent. less than I can ship direct. It would be a paying investment for the owner of a good substantial propeller to put her on to this Saginaw route for the balance of the

season, taking passengers for \$3.00 and freights at 10 or 12 cents per 100 pounds. In the second place the want of public spirit and go-a-head-a-tiveness tells surprisingly against us, and in favor of Chinames of Chicago, Milwaukee and New York business men, who are of the opinion that the trade of that most wealthy part of our State is worth looking after. During the past six months I have traveled some in the prosecution of my own business, and during one trip of about four weeks, I met but one Detroit business man on the whole route, and in a long conversation with him, he coincided with me that trade only needed to be looked after to be obtained. I saw merchants of 20 years standing in some of the flourishing towns of the southern part of the State, who informed me that they had nover been in Detroit to trade. they had never been in Detroit to trade, had never bought any goods here, and

had never been called upon but once or 23 .- The Denver City express, with twice by Detroitmen. A personal solici- dates to the 15th inst., reached Leaventation from a business man of gentleman-ly appearance, who candidly tells of the advantages he can offer, will induce a great majority of our country brethern to call upon him, while an advertisement | tricts give a majority of 1,600 against a in the local paper keeps him constantly State constitution. ally acquainted with the advertiser.— of depredations upon property.

Many of our business men object to the thieves had already been banished. expense of personal solicitation and advertising. Why, sir, \$100 will enable any one of them to visit personlly every merchant on the line of all the roads centering here, and the same amount judici-

ands of readers. Much has been said recently about the per day. Saginaw trade, its loss, &c. Detroit has never had that trade, and I venture to

show enough interest in the welfare of the Saginaw Valley to build a railroad

catch the coveted trade. I propose in my next to show how our Banking Institutions do us more harm pendent of the Detroit Tribune gives a than good, liow domestic manufactures duras went over to the island of Bonaca "state of facts" not over encourageing to are obliged to seek a foreign market, to fish. The magistrate on the island and foreign manufactures are brought in the people of Detroit, but nevertheless for home consumption, to the detriment facts that cannot be gainsayed; still, by of the prosperity of our city, and perhaps to Ruatan. On their passage to Ruatan mergy and a proper spirit of liberality one or two other points that may be of these fishermen rose on the crew of the interest.

A MANUFACTURER.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

The American Missionary says, respecting the Jamaica mission: "Letters from are far more reasonable by any other the missionaries contain but little that is encouraging, and not a little that is trying. One of them writes that petty crime to be a disposition on all hands as much is on the increase in that island, the only as possible to void any business connec- exception to this being found among the tions with that city, hence the encourage people that are under the direct influence of the missionaries. In the mission ment which is given to the Goderich church at Eliot, there had been some route, the Buffalo propellers and the line painful defections, and it had been found necessary to cut off four of the members. Another missionary writes that all the churches throughout the island seem to for this feeling must originate with the be suffering from a reaction that has been Detroit people, it cannot be otherwise, going on ever since the time of special zeal that marked the first few years succeeding emancipation."

cipation adopted by the British govern- they were occupied; and that then Honment at so great a cost, in her West British flag and replaced it by her own India colonies, has proved a disastrous flag.

The whole course of the Agents of the A I have read the articles upon the trade evidence on this point is of too positive Great Britain in keeping up her Mosa character to be rejected any longer.— Bay Islands, is most disgraceful; and Certainly, whatever may be thought of any nation that calls itself civilized the increased acknowledgments of the should blush to own it. testimony like that quoted above can neither be suspected, nor misconstrued .-After such an experiment, commenced under auspices the most favorable, and Tuscany, had an ugly look for Italian with objects the most inciting to earnest land; the treaty in its working seems to endeavor, the honest abolionist may well establish the grandest results, even Italian ly against us in more ways than one.

The merchant of Kalamazoo Niles
inquire if, after all, he is not laboring in the pricless right of self-direction. under a delusion; whether he has not The war, to all human appearance, has other towns lying West of the centre of greatly misconceived the facts, and raised Italy to the dignity of a Power, the State, can ship his produce to the great Eastern markets by sending it West to Chicago and Milwanker, there to West to Chicago and Milwaukee, there to be re-shipped East, at from 19 to 30 per is not, all things considered, better fitted wrenched from absolutism, and by the cent. cheaper than he can forward it di to raise the negro in the scale of mental, same power, itself an absolutism, whose rect, via Detroit. This state of things moral, and physical endowment, than a Thirteen American Colonies to trimuph has been brought about as you very justly remark, by the strife between the value of the strife between th rious railroad interests in seeking to set the process of culture and development cure through business, which is done at is often protracted through several gen thics of our countrymen gushed runious rates sometimes, and at the ex- erations; but when at length the import- and in this there was seen the same tenpense of the local trade. For instance, 1 ed African has passed through the variand from this city to Chicago and St. Louis ous chrysalis changes, and emerges from struggles in Europe. Thus, a little more at a less rate for the entire route, than the deep degradation of his condition than a century ago, (1759.) Frederick the streets—in New Orleans a negro the Great, of Prussia, was looked to as can. Lean ship to Kalamazoo or Niles, on the when is Africa to the character of an the Great, of Prussia, was looked to as Central, or Jonesville, or Hillsdale, on the whon is Africa to the character of an the mahaban bulwark of Greaton and

> radation and savage ferocity. ter .- N. Y. Jour. Com.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest Foreign news is more than unusually interesting. A "speek of war" in China : Breadstuffs advancing &c. Among the headings of the telegraph vance has been made in political prog ic report for Sept. 24th, we find-Massacre of English ress in Europe in the case of Italy as was Troops by the Chinese-One Thousand Men Killed- made in Frederick's day; that is so far The Russians Aiding the Chinese-Explosion of the as can be judged now from appearances. Great Eastern-Breadstuffs Advancing-&c., &c.-We make a few extracts :

portion of officers among these is very large. Bear Admiral Hope was wounded very severely.

The London Times says that the Government has decided on dispatching immediately to China several additional steam and sailing frigates, together with a large reinforcement of troops. large reinfercement of troops.

Orders have already been dispatched to the naval rendezvous for enlisting men, and in order to expedite matters the coast guard were to be called to vol-

political action, whence they can take a new point of departure for further prog-

FROM PIKE'S PEAK .- ST. LOUIS, Sept.

The returns from eleven mining dis-

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 23. The proposition for a State organiza-

defeated. tering here, and the same amount judiciously expended will enable him to place dantly on account of the increased quani-

tion of the Pike's Peak country has been

La Indiana lie around loose in

THE BRITISH IN HONDURAS.

A portion, of the British journals seem D. & M. and the Saginaw & Flint roads, ment to take extreme positions as to tor Seward, in the Senate, said, "his late and my word for it that the Saginaw people will appreciate it sufficiently to pour their thousands into our city.—

Albion seizes on the affair of the schoonMr Clay, were he alive, say of his Rochand my word for it that the Saginaw the questions between their country and pour their thousands into our city.— Albion seizes on the affair of the schoon-Otherwise Buffalo and Cleveland will er Industry to deny the rights of Hon-. duras to the Bay Islands. This affair is thus stated: About two months ago some Carites of the Republic of Honput them on board a British schooner, the Industry, and sent them as prisoners Industry, and carried the schooner into Truxillo, where the Commandant proceeded to try the captain for interfering with the fishermen. The captain demurred to the jurisdiction, abandoned his vessel, and reported the matter to the Superintendent at Belize. The Superintendent sent to the Governor of Jamaiea, who at once ordered a ship of war to

Truxillo to demand satisfaction. Great Britain to these Bay Islands is as conflict. As soon would Washington good as her title is "to Vancouvers Island;" have leagued with the tories of the Revand affirms that, for there years and affirms that, for there years are clustered with the tories of the Revalution of the and affirms that, for thirty years prior to British possession of them, they were unoccupied. This is not true. We have gone over the historical facts as to these Islands repeatedly; and whoever will look into that remarkable book, Crew's Gospel in Central America, will, find that England in treaty upon treaty, agreed (1786) to evacuate them and did evacuate them; that in 1820, when she cap-Reluctant as the philanthropists may tured them, they were occupied: that in be to admit the fact, the scheme of eman- 1841, when she renewed the capture,

ITALY AND FREEDOM. The Villafrança treaty, on the face of it, providing as it did for a return of the banished rulers of Parma, Modena and

It cannot be denied that the sympawarm and unselfishly on the side of Italy; outhern road. I honestly think that \$3. intelligent Christian freeman,-perhaps thought, and the liberties of Europe; and successes. It was the same instinctive ness for its graduates is unequivocal; love of liberty that did this which led the DIED, Sept. 29, in this city, Passie Massie, infant though it might be quickly changed to same order of minds to see way down loathing were the object of his regard into the depths of Oliver Cromwell's purloathing were the object of his regard poses and great heart, and judge him to presented in its primitive squalor, degrights of man; and thus anticipate the As to the advantages of the system judgment that Carlyle and the best Ento the master, that is quite another mat-glish minds are now passing on the greatest statesman England ever produced .-In the case of Frederck, as in the case of Cromwell, the republican judgment pierced through forms to facts, and came to a right conclusion.

At this day perhaps as great an ad-Lombardy, as large as was Prussia in the day of Frederick in the seven years prisingly against us, and in favor of Chicago and Milwaukee. Take up the local papers from any part of the Western portion of our State, and you find their advertising columns filled with the notices of the Chicago and Milwaukee merchants and manufacturers. Examine the hotel registers throughout the same region, and you find page after page filled with the names of Chicago, Milwaukee and New Land State in the seven years and war, has over three Chicago and from a State in which Austrian despots and from a State in which Austrian despots and indeed aimed to trample out constitutional freedom, Lombardy has stepped up to a higher degree of liberty; for only in Sardinia of Italy can there be found to-day any approach to the political libers and so the filled and wounded. The proportion of fileers mong these is very large. Rear seen in America. Things in Parama, Modena and Tuscany are in a transitive state and it is hard to say how they will finally crystallize, though it is well nigh certain that Austria is not to rule them. Thus the result of the last bloodshed in Europe is an advance of a population as large as that of the old Thirteen American Colonies to a higher place of

> Thus our day is beholding events really great in their character; destined to stand out in noble proportions in the march of history, and to be refered to as ALL PERSONS VISITING honorable to our common humanity.-Such, should present signs not fail, will be the grand result of political freedom to long pressed Italy.—Boston Post.

THE REMAINING ELECTIONS THIS FALL -The election in California for State officers and members of Congress took place on the 1st of September. In Ocbefore the eye, and after a lapse of time makes him feel as though he was person-ganized in consequence of the frequency Ohio, Mississippi, Georgia, Iowa, and Kansas. In the early part of November the following States will vote: New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin.

> Lange Indignation Expected.-The Liverpo The mines are yielding more abundantly on account of the increased quanity of water. The Bayou Salade mines were realizing from one ounce to \$150 per day.

my love, (hiccups) not tipsy, but slippery (hiccups.) The fact is, my dear, some-body has been rubbing the bottoms of my boots (hiccups) till they are as smooth as a pane of glass."

The fact is, my dear, some-capital and Detroit enterprise do some-thing to secure it. Our people seem to think that their customers must do everything themselves. Let Detroit capital ped over."

The U-AND-I-Tarians.—We announced recently the formation of a new sect called by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since them very drunk, and having to be stepled by the above name; we have since the above name; the ab

HENRY CLAY AND SEWARD .- In a letter dated March 16, 1850, Henry Clay, rom Holly to Flint, connecting with the to be determined to spirit up their govern. alluding to a speech delivered by Sena ester "irrepressible conflict" speech?-What would the great patriot have said to the Black Republican position that the

slaveholding states and the free states cannot live together in peace? The Washington States remarks-"Were Mr Clay alive at the present time, we believe he would be zealously cooperating with the Democracy for sustaining the provisions of the Constitution in letter and spirit against Black Republicanism and Know Nothingism as are his old and intimate political associates—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Senator Pearce, ex-Senator Pratt, Hon. Wm. B. Reid, Hon. Joseph Randell, and hosts of others, including his worthy son-the LARD, late Representative of the Ashland district. It was not in his nature to league with such isms as that represented by

Let the emphatic language of Mr. Clay in relation to Mr. Seward, employed nine years ago, be steadily remembered, in the terrific conflict into which the latter has endeavored to precipitate this prosperous country, viz: 'His late Abolition speech has eradicated the respect of almost all men for him."

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT PARTY.-The Republicans all over the North are holding their heads very high and are growing more and more firm in the back bone. Their sole bond of union is the slavery issue—war on the South—nullification of the sets of Congress relative to the Fugitive Slave Law by Personal Liberty bills. This fact was seen in the late New York Convention. It is seen in the stand where the platforms were as thoroughly sectional as language could make them; such as completely ig-nore fifteen States of the Union; and yet such a plat-form has commanded even increased majorities both in Maine and in Verment. The same policy is seen in the late address of the committee calling itsel "National Republican," that thoroughly Soward' document recognizes war on slaveholders and the South as the only bond of union. The irrepressible conflict party of the Opposition are overwhelmingly is the ascendant—Boston Post.

ZA female domestic in England lately gave notice to her master that she was about to leave him to be married .-Her master refused to accept her notice. but in spite of his refusal she went off and got married. The master then obtained the services of an officer, who arrested the delinquent and carried her before a magistrate. The official sentenced her to pay a fine of £1 and to return to the service of her master, and the sentence was put in immediate execution. Free, Enlightened Britain!

The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes: The delusion prevails very generally throughout the country that New Orleans is the Gehenna of a black man. It is his paradise; in no city in any of the free States are such privileges extended to the colored population as in New Orleans. In Boston, a white man cannot smoke in

La Up to this time we have had no arival of either the Milwaukee or Chicago Southern road. I honestly think that \$3.000,000 of trade is annually lost to this city from this cause alone. The business portion of our community have long known this and only a thorough united active apparent that his period the Liberian Republic, on the shores of the Liberian Republic, or at the northern terminus of the U. G. Railroad,—it is apparent that his period the community have long through united active to this progress, from despair to victory, and from victory to a glorious triumph, was watched in Boston with intense interest. Whoever will open the journals of a center of the community have long through the community have the community have the community have the communit number of travelers are now at the depot and hotels awaiting their arrival here.—

The detention is caused by severe and work in our line are solicited, and will receive immediately.

hild of Thomas and Manta Dupley, aged I yr.

Church Directory.

CONGREGATIONAL.-Rev. W. C. Smith, Vista Hall, every Sunday at half past 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening. METHODIST EPISCOPAL -- Rev. Cuntrs Mosner, t haif past 10 o'clock A. M. and haif past 7 o'clock n the evening, every Sunday.

LUTHERAN.-Roy. CONRAD VOLZ, every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL -Rev. G. B. ENGLE, he Common Council Room, every Sanday at east 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

Detroit Advertisements.

**From the Advertising Agency of LYNAN BRIGGS, 90 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, who is the only authorized Agent for this paper.

GUY. F. HINCHMAN & CO.

WHOLESALB AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!

CORDAGE OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES TWINES, LATH-YARN, CORDS

ANCHORS & CHAINS! Tar, Pitch and Rosin,

also a general assortment of Groceries and Ship Chandlery

always on band, and for sale cheap.

Foot of Woodward Avenue, adjoining the Ferry Landing, Detroit. G. F. H. ♣ CO.

DETROIT

AT THE TIME OF THE

STATE FAIR,

Would do well to call at the new HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.

No. 64, Woodward Ave., S. A. FULLER & CO.

East Saginaw Ladies' Seminary MES. CALDER WISHES TO ANNOUNCE TO the citizens of East Saginaw, that she will be easily for the reception of Pupils on Monday, Octo-ber Jd, at Union Hall, Jefferson Street.

THUMS PER QUARTER OF ELEVEN WEEKS.

First Department in English, Second " " " " Third

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music on Piano, French, Italian & Latin, Water Color Painting, Penoil Drawing, imbroidery, From \$8.00 to 10.00

Payments to be made half quarterly in advance. REPERENCES PERMITTED TO

THE VERY LATEST

NEW INSTITUTION

Old Stand of Copeland & Barton.

M. C. MOWER & CO., WOULD RESPECTFULLY FORM THE

VV people of this section of the universe that they have recently purchased the Grocery Hambilah-ment of Messys. Copeland & Bartow of this City, at

PROVISIONS.

CORN MEAL,

GROCERIES.

VEGETABLES, FRESH BUTTER.

PORK.

BURNING FLUID, AND FAMILY SUPPLIES

a general, which they will sell at as low if not low-Our Facilities

For purchasing all these articles are the very best, being in constant communication with the best agri-cultural portion of Michigan, by means of our own LUMBERMEN

Will do well to call on us before completing their outfit for the woods.

E. Sag., Sept. 22. '59. M. C. MOWER & CO.

Machine Dressed Staves.

GOULD & GLASBY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Machine Dres

BARBELS, CASKS, KEGS, HEADS, &C., &C

WATER STREET, EAST SAGINAW, MICH. W OULD respectfully call the attention of the public to the superiority of these staves over my others manufactured, and to the

REDUCED PRICES, at which they are offered. For tight casks they are unequaled, and they can be used to advantage also for flour and other barrels.

Cash Paid for Oak Lors and Stone Belts. GOULD & GLASEY. Sept. 29, 1859.

Q KEEP of every fair term 20 8 # 5

JOINER WORK.

H. L. JOHNSON & BRO. A T their shop on Toscola street, opposits Fred Kochler's Blacksmith shop, are prepared to do il kinds of

JOINER WORK inte attention.

East Saginaw, August 18, 1859.

DR. THOMAS CHATFIELD,

W H.L render his professional services on all who may give him a call. Dr. C. after nine years practice among his country men and also among the whites with success, fancies himself equal to any in the State, in any of the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, first stage of Consumption, also all kinds of Servialous diseases. Feyer Sores, Bloody Finz, &c. Office 43 Main Street, Sinnence City, Isabella County, Michigan. County, Michigan.

J. RICE, TAILOR.

WATER STREET, OVE DOOR WEST OF JOHN DERBY'S STORE, UP STAIRS.

THE subscriber is prepared to cut and make up in the intest and most fishionable style, Costs, Pants, Vests, Overcosts, and all description of cuter garments for Gentlemen and Boys. An extensive experience in some of the best establishments in Cincinnati and other cities, enables him to do work as fishionably and well as it can be done anywhere. Patronage is solicited. East Saginaw, Sept. 22, 1859.

SALOON FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his Lager Beer Saloon on Washington Street, opposite the Bancroft louse, in this city.

VERY LOW FOR CASH. As he is under the necessity of leaving for a time.-As he is under the common application.

Terms make known on application.

F. W. NEBLETHAU. East Saginaw, Sept. 22, 1859.

To Whom it May Concern. TAKE notice that I shall apply to the Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw, at the December term thereof. A. D. 1859, on the first day of said term or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order to vacate so much of the Plat of East Saginaw as lies north of Astor street, as the same is platted on a map of the city of East Saginaw, Michigan, surveyed July 1850 by A. Alberti, and Recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Saginaw (County.)

County.
Dated, September 27, 1859.
ALFRED M. HOYT, Proprietor.
By WESSER & WHEELER, his Att'y's.

Apples, Apples, Peaches, Peaches. CAN be found constantly on hand, by the whole-sale and retail, at the City Fruit and Confec-tionary Store, corner of Water and Genesce streets At prices warranted to suit all.

DANIEL P. FOX. KIRBY HOUSE.

M. S. GOODRICH, - - Proprietor North side of Genesee Street, Corner of Genese &

Washington Streets. EAST SAGINAW, - - - MICHIGAN. BOARD OF EDUCATION.

EAST SAGINAW, Sept. 28, 1959. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the floard of Education will be held at the Coun-cil room on Tuesday, Getober 4th, at 74 o'clock P. M. J. H. SPRINGER, Clerk.

ATTENTION, PIONEERS. THE Annual Election of officers of Pioneer Engine Co., No. 1. will be held at the Engine House, a Wednesday, Oct. 5th, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., prisely. An early and full attendance is requested.

By order of the Foreman.

J. H. SPRINGER, Secretary.

A NO-IRONS FOR SALE AT THE EAST SAGI